

CAERLEON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and the

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1959.

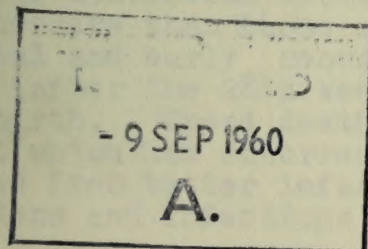


Council Offices,
Town Hall,
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Telephone. Caerleon 206.

Hywel G. Jenkins. M.B., B.S.,
D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.



CARLETON TOWN DISTRICT OFFICE

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and the

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1922.

Wm. C. Jackson, M.B., B.S.,
D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.

Carleton Town Hall,
Carleton, Nov.

Telephone, Carleton 200.

THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CAERLEON.

Annual Report of the
Medical Officer of Health
for the year ending 31st December, 1959.

To the Chairman and Members of the Urban District Council of Caerleon.
Gentlemen,

I have the honour as Medical Officer of Health of your district to submit the Annual Report for 1959. It is compiled according to the directions of the Ministry of Health and includes the Report of the Public Health Inspector. Dr. Evelyn D. Owen retired on April 9th 1960 and it is on information collected by her that this report is based.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Area (in acres).	3155.
Registrar General's estimate of resident population mid-1959.	4000.
Number of inhabited houses (end of year) according to rate book.	1014.
Total Rateable Value at 1.4.59.	£42,070.
Sum represented by penny rate.	£165.

The Registrar General's estimate of the mid-year population was 4,000 which included approximately 450 in St. Cadoc's Hospital. The comparability factors for the district for 1959 are 1.08 for births and 0.65 for deaths.

The statistics dealing with births and infant deaths are more comprehensive than those of previous years. The inclusion of the perinatal and early neonatal mortality rates draws attention to deaths before (after the 28th week of pregnancy), during and in the first week after birth. These deaths have not shown the same percentage decrease as that which has occurred in latter infancy. The latter decrease has resulted from better infant hygiene, the control of respiratory infections and infectious diseases.

THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CASHFORD.

Annual Report of the

Medical Officer of Health

for the year ending 31st December, 1933.

To the Chairman and Members of the Urban District Council of Cashford.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour as Medical Officer of Health of your district to submit the Annual Report for 1933. It is compiled according to the directions of the Ministry of Health and includes the Report of the Public Health Inspector. Dr. Evelyn D. Owen retired on April 9th 1930 and it is on information collected by her that this report is based.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Area (in acres).	315.
Registrar General's estimate of resident population mid-1933.	4000.
Number of inhabited houses (end of year) according to rate book.	1014.
Total Rateable Value at 1.4.33.	£42,070.
Sum represented by penny rate.	£165.

The Registrar General's estimate of the mid-year population was 4,000 which included approximately 450 in St. Cadoc's Hospital. The comparably factors for the district for 1933 are 1.08 for births and 0.65 for deaths.

The statistics dealing with births and infant deaths are more comprehensive than those of previous years. The inclusion of the perinatal and early neonatal mortality rates draws attention to deaths before (after the 28th week of pregnancy), during and in the first week after birth. These deaths have not shown the same percentage decrease as that which has occurred in latter infancy. The latter decrease has resulted from better infant hygiene, the control of respiratory infections and infectious diseases.

Both the crude live birth and the local adjusted birth rate were lower than those of the County and the Country as a whole. The stillbirth rate per 1000 live and stillbirths was nearly three times that for England and Wales and double that for Monmouthshire. The neonatal mortality rate was a little above that for Monmouthshire. The perinatal mortality rate was almost double the Monmouthshire rate.

Here it should be remembered that the number of births, stillbirths and infant deaths are not large and no special significance may be attached to the rates of a single year.

There were no maternal deaths due to pregnancy, childbirth or abortion.

The crude death rate per 1,000 population was again higher than the National Average and that for Monmouthshire. However the local adjusted death rate showed an improvement when compared with last year's figures and is below the rate for the Country as a whole and for Monmouthshire. Again this year more than one third of the deaths were of patients whose residences before admission to Hospital were not in Caerleon.

Diseases of the heart and the blood vessels accounted for nearly three quarters of the deaths. Seven deaths were due to Cancer, including two of the lungs and bronchi. The latter deaths were of males. There were no deaths registered from leukaemia and only one death from bronchitis.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Births.

	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Legitimate.	15	31	46
Illegitimate.	15	31	46

Crude birth rate per 1,000 resident population.	11.5
Local adjusted birth rate per 1,000 resident population.	12.42
Live birth rate for Monmouthshire per 1,000 population.	16.85
Live birth rate for England and Wales per 1,000 population.	16.5
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total Live births.	Nil.
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total Live births for Monmouthshire.	2.8

Both the crude live birth and the local adjusted birth rate were lower than those of the County and the County as a whole. The stillbirth rate per 1000 live and stillbirths was nearly three times that for England and Wales and double that for Monmouthshire. The neonatal mortality rate was a little above that for Monmouthshire. The perinatal mortality rate was almost double the Monmouthshire rate.

Here it should be remembered that the number of births, stillbirths and infant deaths are not large and no special significance may be attached to the rates of a single year.

There were no maternal deaths due to pregnancy, childbirth or puerperium.

The crude death rate per 1,000 population was again higher than the National Average and that for Monmouthshire. However the local adjusted death rate showed an improvement when compared with last year's figures and is below the rate for the County as a whole and for Monmouthshire. Again this year more than one third of the deaths were of patients whose residences before admission to Hospital were not in Gwent.

Diseases of the heart and the blood vessels accounted for nearly three quarters of the deaths. Seven deaths were due to Cancer, including two of the lungs and bronchi. The latter deaths were of males. There were no deaths registered from leukaemia and only one death from pneumonia.

VITAL STATISTICS.

<u>Live Births.</u>			
	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Legitimate.	12	31	43
Illegitimate.	12	31	43

Crude birth rate per 1,000 resident population.
Local adjusted birth rate per 1,000 resident population.

Live birth rate for Monmouthshire per 1,000 population.
Live birth rate for England and Wales per 1,000 population.

Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births.
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births for Monmouthshire.

Still Births.

	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Legitimate.	1	2	3
Illegitimate.	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total.	1	2	3

Stillbirth rate per 1,000 resident population. 0.75
Stillbirth rate in Monmouthshire. 0.54

Rate per 1,000 total live and still births. 61.22
Rate for Monmouthshire per 1,000 total live and still births. 30.9
Rate for England and Wales per 1,000 total live and still births. 20.7

Total Live and Still Births. 49

Infant Mortality.

Deaths of infants (under 1 year).	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Legitimate.	1	1	2
Illegitimate.	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total.	1	1	2

Infant mortality rate per 1000 live births. 43.48
Infant mortality for Monmouthshire per 1000 live births. 27.23
Infant mortality for England and Wales per 1,000 live births. 22.20
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births. 43.38
Legitimate infant deaths for Monmouthshire per 1,000
legitimate live births. 26.7

Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births. None.
Illegitimate infant deaths for Monmouthshire per 1,000
illegitimate live births. 44.9

Neo-natal deaths (under 4 weeks).	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Legitimate.	-	1	1
Illegitimate.	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total.	-	1	1

Neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births. 21.74
Neo-natal mortality rate for Monmouthshire per 1,000 live births. 21.28
Neo-natal mortality rate for England and Wales per 1,000 live
births. 15.8

Early neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total
total live births). 21.74
Early neo-natal mortality rate for Monmouthshire (deaths under 1
week per 1,000 total live births) 17.3

Deaths of Infants (under 1 year).			Deaths of Infants (under 1 year).		
Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1	1	2	1	1	2
0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births.					
Rate for Monmouthshire per 1,000 total live and still births.					
Rate for England and Wales per 1,000 total live and still births.					
Total Live and Still Births.					

Deaths of Infants (under 1 year).			Deaths of Infants (under 1 year).		
Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1	1	2	1	1	2
0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births.					
Rate for Monmouthshire per 1,000 total live and still births.					
Rate for England and Wales per 1,000 total live and still births.					
Total Live and Still Births.					

Deaths of Infants (under 1 year).			Deaths of Infants (under 1 year).		
Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1	1	2	1	1	2
0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births.					
Rate for Monmouthshire per 1,000 total live and still births.					
Rate for England and Wales per 1,000 total live and still births.					
Total Live and Still Births.					

Perinatal mortality rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births).	81.63
Perinatal mortality rate for Monmouthshire (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births).	46.0
Perinatal mortality rate for England and Wales (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births).	34.2

Ages and causes of infant deaths (deaths under 1 year).

Causes of death.

	<u>Number of deaths.</u>	
	<u>Under 4 weeks.</u>	<u>4 weeks and above.</u>
Prematurity.	1	-
Bronchopneumonia.	-	1
Total.	1	1

Maternal mortality.

There were no deaths attributed to pregnancy, childbirth or abortion.

Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 total births.	Nil.
Maternal mortality rate for Monmouthshire per 1000 total births.	0.52
Maternal mortality rate for England and Wales per 1000 total births.	0.38

Deaths.

	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
	28	30	58
Crude death rate per 1,000 resident population.	14.5		
Local adjusted crude death rate per 1,000 resident population.	9.43		
Death rate in Monmouthshire.	11.75		
Death rate in England and Wales.	11.6		

81.63
46.0
34.2

Perinatal mortality rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births).
Perinatal mortality rate for Monmouthshire (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births).
Perinatal mortality rate for England and Wales (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births).

Causes and causes of infant deaths (deaths under 1 year).

Causes of death.		Number of deaths.	
		Under 4 weeks.	4 weeks and above.
Pneumonia.		1	1
Bronchopneumonia.		1	1
Total.		2	2

Maternal mortality.

There were no deaths attributed to pregnancy, childbirth or abortion.

Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 total births.
Maternal mortality rate for Monmouthshire per 1,000 total births.
Maternal mortality rate for England and Wales per 1,000 total births.

Deaths.		Rate.	
		Male.	Female.
Total.		28	30
Crude death rate per 1,000 resident population.		14.5	14.5
Local adjusted crude death rate per 1,000 resident population.		9.43	9.43
Death rate in Monmouthshire.		11.75	11.75
Death rate in England and Wales.		11.6	11.6

Deaths by Cause and Sex at all Ages.

<u>Cause of death.</u>	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Tuberculosis. Respiratory.	-	-	-
Tuberculosis, other forms.	-	-	-
Syphilitic disease.	-	-	-
Diphtheria.	-	-	-
Whooping Cough.	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections.	-	-	-
Acute poliomyelitis.	-	-	-
Measles.	-	-	-
Other infective & paralytic diseases.	1	-	1
Cancer.(inc; lungs & bronchi - 2 males).	6	1	7
Leukaemia.	-	-	-
Diabetes.	-	-	-
Vascular lesion of nervous system.	7	4	11
Coronary disease. Angina.	3	9	12
Hypertension with heart disease.	1	-	1
Other heart and circulatory diseases.	3	15	18
Influenza.	-	-	-
Pneumonia.	1	-	1
Bronchitis.	1	-	1
Other diseases of respiratory system.	1	-	1
Ulcer of stomach or duodenum.	-	-	-
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea.	1	-	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis.	1	-	1
Hyperplasia of prostate.	-	-	-
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion.	-	-	-
Congenital malformation.	-	-	-
Other defined and ill-defined diseases.	2	1	3
Motor vehicle accidents.	-	-	-
All other accidents.	-	-	-
Suicide.	1	-	1
Totals.	29	30	59

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

Section. 47.

Removal of Persons in need of care and attention.

No action was taken under this section during 1959.



GENERAL PROVISIONS OF THE HEALTH SERVICE IN THE AREA.

Public Health Officers of the Authority:-

- (a) Medical Officer of Health. who is also Medical Officer of Health for the Cwmbran U.D.C. and Area Medical Officer for the No. 8 Health Area of Monmouthshire County Council.
- (b) Surveyor and Public Health Inspector. J.H.M. Jolliffe, A.M.I.S.E., A.M.I.P.H.E., A.M.I.B.E., C.S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.I.,

The Committees concerned with Public Health matters are:

Public Health Committee. General control and advisory function.
Works Committee. Sewerage, Sewage Disposal, Refuse Collection and Disposal and all construction items.
Recreation Committee. Open Spaces and Cemetery.
Council. Housing.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Public Cleansing. The refuse from domestic establishments is collected weekly together with a twice weekly collection of trade refuse, the collecting days being Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. Both the collection and disposal are carried out by direct labour, a Karrier Bantam two-ton all steel refuse freighter being used for the collection. Disposal is by partial controlled tipping into a disused quarry on the Ponthir Road. A second site at Christchurch is used for that area, thus avoiding long hauls to and from the tips. The revised arrangements to bring the Ponthir Road Tip into full operation were completed early in 1959 thus enabling this site to be used to its fullest extent. Both refuse tips are well maintained, nuisances are kept to a minimum and adequate fly and rodent control measures taken.

Smoke Nuisance. The absence of any major smoke producing industry in the area means slight atmospheric pollution and no scheme for setting up a smokeless zone was formulated during the year.

Schools. Both the Caerleon and Christchurch Schools continue to remain satisfactory as regards water supply and sanitary circumstances.

Water Supplies. The whole of the urban district is within the area of the water undertaking of the County Borough of Newport and adequate control is maintained over the supply. Two of the outlying areas, Catsash and Pillnawr, are without piped water supplies and at the close of the year schemes were being prepared to ascertain the cost of taking piped supplies to these areas.

Cemetery. The cemetery at Cold Bath Road continues to be well maintained, but the number of interments remains small.

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Swimming Baths and Pools. The privately owned open air lido was re-opened during the year under a new ownership. Difficulty was experienced during the peak operating period owing to the plant breaking down. Samples of the water in the pool showed high bacterial counts and inadequate free residual chlorine. Following representations to the owners, complete overhaul and re-organisation of the water treatment plant was carried out and this resulted in an improved condition of the water in the pool. The Council decided to adopt byelaws under the provisions of section 233 of the Public Health Act, 1936 to control swimming baths and pools not under their jurisdiction. It is hoped that these byelaws will be operating before the pool re-opens in the summer of 1960.

Rodent Control. Towards the close of the year an increase in the number and extent of rat infestations was reported and dealt with. It is thought that the increased development now taking place within and adjoining the district caused a disturbance of the rats normal habitats. All the infestations were promptly dealt with and the infestations kept within reasonable proportions. For a short period the part-time rodent operator was seconded full time to these duties.

Recreation Facilities. With the erection of the new pavilion the main recreation scheme on the old Racecourse Land was fully completed. This area forms only a part of the recreation facilities provided by the Council, both as a source of pleasure and a direct contribution to the general health and well being of the population. The total area owned and administered by the Council for recreational purposes is in excess of 100 acres. Mention must once again be made of the excellence of the flower displays at the formal gardens adjoining the Town Hall and Legionary Museum.

Drainage, Sewerage and Sewage Disposal. The urban district is drained to four separate sewage outfalls and a fifth was in course of construction during the year. Two outfalls discharge untreated sewage into the rivers Usk and Afon Lywdd, a third by full treatment at the Christchurch Plant, the Coldra and Chepstow Road areas drain to the Hartridge Farm Works in the ownership of Newport Corporation. The new works estimated to cost £30,000, to receive the drainage from Lodge Farm and St. Cadoc's Hospital areas were commenced in the autumn of 1959. The unsewered areas are serviced by a cesspool cleansing machine, two gratis emptyings being provided annually to each premises.

Factories. The following table sets out the details of the inspections undertaken by the Public Health Inspector made for the purpose of provisions under the Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948.

1. The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's development. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's development.

2. The second part of the report deals with the economic situation of the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's economic development. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's economic development.

3. The third part of the report deals with the social situation of the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's social development. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's social development.

	Numbers on Register.	Inspections.	Written Notices.
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(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	17	18	-
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authorities.	1	2	-

No defects were found and there were no outworkers in the district.

Housing. The year saw the completion of the Backhall Street and Mill Street Redevelopment Area by the completion of one block of five houses on the site of two older houses purchased as an area adjoining a clearance area and subsequently demolished. The site works on the Lodge Hill Private Development Site were commenced and this will provide 64 building plots for individual developers. Planning permission for 55 acres at Lodge Farm was given and the land sold to a speculative building company. This should provide a further 500 houses to relieve the shortage caused by the proposed steelworks at Llanwern. The Council also agreed with the County Council to undertake the erection of 200 houses for letting to workers at the Spencer Works, Llanwern and details of this scheme were in hand at the close of the year. One temporary prefabricated bungalow was destroyed by fire during the year.

HOUSING STATISTICS.

(1) Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year.

1. (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health of Housing Acts).	14
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose.	16
2. Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.	2
3. Number of dwelling houses (exclusive to those referred to under 2) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.	6

(2) Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notice.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by Local Authority, or its officers.

5

(3) Action under Statutory Powers.

1. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1957.

- (a) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs. 1
- (b) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice. 1

2. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

- (a) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied. 3
- (b) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice. 2

3. Proceedings under Section 16 and 23 of the Housing Acts, 1957.

- (a) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made. 1
- (b) Number of dwelling houses which were demolished in pursuance of Demolition and Clearance Orders. 1
- (c) Number of houses in respect of which undertakings were given. 1

(4) Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957.

- (a) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made. Nil.
- (b) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit. Nil.

	<u>Temporary.</u>	<u>Perm. Non Trad.</u>	<u>Traditional Houses.</u>
Number of houses owned by Local Authority on 31.12.59.	49	82	146
Number of Local Authority houses in course of erection on 31.12.59.	-	-	-
Total number of houses erected during the year.			
By Local Authority.	-	-	5
By Private Enterprise.	-	-	7

Number of houses under construction by Private Enterprise but not completed on 31.12.59..... 3



1880

Received of the Treasurer of the
County of ... the sum of ...
for ...

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IMPROVEMENT OF HOUSING ACCOMMODATION.

Number of applications received for discretionary improvement grants.	7
Number of applications for discretionary grants approved by Council.	7
Sum which the Council agreed to grant towards improvements.	£2,016.
Number of applications received for standard grants.	4
Number of applications for standard improvement grants approved by Council.	4
Number of standard improvement grants paid.	1
Total of standard improvement grants paid.	£155.
Number of amenities provided.	
Baths...	1
Wash-hand Basins...	1
W.C.'s...	1
Food stores...	1
Hot water services...	1

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Food Premises. The number and type of food premises in the area are:-

Grocers and general stores.....	8
Licensed Premises.....	14
Public catering establishments (unlicensed)...	6
Private staff, works and hospital canteens....	11
Sweets, confectionary and minor grocery trade.	8
Bakery.....	1
Butchers.....	3
Chemist and druggist.....	1

TOTAL. 52

Of the foregoing, 7 premises are registered for the sale only of ice cream and two premises for the manufacture of sausages.

The follow-up of the previous year's inspection of all food premises continued. The rebuilding of a catering establishment was completed, one bakehouse closed and a new building erected on another site. Improvements were made to other premises where required and all the food premises showed a general improvement in constructional and other requirements.

Fifteen dealers are registered for the sale of milk. There is no slaughtering establishment in the area. Only a very small quantity of unsound food was dealt with, the normal practice for disposal being burial in the refuse tip.

IMPROVEMENT OF HOUSING ACCOMMODATION.

Number of applications received for discretionary improvement grants. 2
 Number of applications for discretionary grants approved by Council. 2
 Number of applications received for standard grants. 2
 Number of applications for standard improvement grants approved by Council. 1
 Number of standard improvement grants paid. 1
 Total of standard improvement grants paid. 1

Number of amenities provided.

Baths... 1
 Wash-hand Basins... 1
 W.C.'s... 1
 Food stores... 1
 Hot water services... 1

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Food Premises. The number and type of food premises in the area are:-

8	Grocers and general stores.....
14	Licensed premises.....
6	Public catering establishments (unlicensed)...
11	Private staff, works and hospital canteens....
8	Butchers, confectionery and other grocery shops.
1	Bakery.....
3	Restaurants.....
1	Chemist and druggist.....

TOTAL. 52

Of the foregoing, 7 premises are registered for the sale only of ice cream and two premises for the manufacture of sausages.

The following of the previous year's inspection of all food premises continued. The re-opening of a catering establishment was completed, one cakehouse closed and a new building erected on another site. Improvements were made to other premises where required and all the food premises showed a general improvement in constitutional and other requirements.

Fifteen dealers are registered for the sale of milk. There is no slaughtering establishment in the area. Only a very small quantity of unswound food was dealt with, the normal practice for disposal being burial in the refuse tip.

TUBERCULOSIS.

There were no new cases notified during the year.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS DURING 1959.

DISEASE.	Total Cases Notified.	Admitted to Hospital.	Deaths.
Small Pox.	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever.	10	1	-
Diphtheria.	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever.	-	-	-
Paratyphoid.	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia.	14 *	-	-
Pneumonia.	1	1	-
Acute Poliomyelitis.	-	-	-
Measles.	27	-	-
Dysentery.	-	-	-
Whooping Cough.	2	-	-
Erysipelas.	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	-	-	-

* Occurred in Hospital.

CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Again this was a non epidemic year. There was a small outbreak of Measles in early summer. The number of cases of Scarlet Fever notified showed a slight increase on the previous year.

Immunisation and Vaccination. These were carried out at the County Council Infant Welfare Clinics and general practitioner's Surgeries.

36 children received the primary course of injections against diphtheria. 5 were given booster doses.
36 persons were vaccinated, 7 were re-vaccinated during the year.

41 children were immunised against Whooping Cough.

My thanks are due to Officers of the Council and others who have provided me with material for this report.

I am,
Your obedient Servant,
HYWEL G. JENKINS.
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